

REDUCING EXPENSES

Pruning Knife Applied by the Union Railway Company.

Twenty-Three Employees to Be Dismissed by March 1—Features of the Transcontinental Rate Wars.

There are now on the pay rolls of the Union Railway Company 362 men and women; after March 1, when A. A. Zion takes the general superintendency, the number will be reduced twenty-three. In addition to those named yesterday morning, four juniors have been notified that their services would not be needed after March 1, one baggage man at the Union Station, one clerk on the Belt road, one switchman, one flagman, and at the Belt road shops the master mechanic and twelve men will retire. J. J. Caffrey, master mechanic, was offered the position of foreman of the shops, but declined. Hereafter only light work will be done at the shops, and but few men, with a foreman, will be employed. The heavy repairs will be done by some of the locomotive works. The Chicago and Erie, which uses the Moller system of signaling, has for some weeks past been experimenting with hand signals. Freight trains between Chicago and Salamanca on an absolute block system, which has been applied to freight trains, and the results thus far have proved very gratifying. J. C. Moorehead, general superintendent, writes regarding the experiment: "The fact is, our business the last few weeks has been exceptionally light, and I do not feel that we should pass judgment upon the merits of the signal until it has been more thoroughly tested than is possible with our present traffic. The system was inaugurated without providing any intermediate block stations, simply using the regular stations, which experience might demonstrate to be at too great intervals to admit of operating the perfect positive block or freight trains when the trains were in the yard. We have great hopes, however, that it will work satisfactorily." Mr. Moorehead, who invented the signal, was for some time master on the Indianapolis & St. Louis.

NO BAIL FOR MURDER

Supreme Court's Ruling Where Proof of the Crime Is Evident.

Augusta Schmidt Must Remain in the Kokomo Jail—Two Feeble Witnesses of the Affair.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that Augusta Schmidt, who has been in the Kokomo jail for the past four months under indictment for murder in the first degree, must remain there until after her trial. Mrs. Schmidt has been making desperate but futile efforts ever since her incarceration to be admitted to bail, and the continued disappointment has seriously told upon her health. She is now said to be in bad condition physically, and is threatened with consumption. Imprisonment has so preyed upon her mind that she is very despondent and is closely watched for fear she will attempt suicide. Now that the Supreme Court has refused to admit her to bail, her attorneys will push her case to immediate trial so that her fate may be speedily decided.

KING WAS SUSTAINED

Board of Safety Decides Against the South-Side Turners.

Charges Against the Policeman Dismissed—A Wide Variance in the Testimony—Fireman Fined.

The Board of Safety last night exonerated patrolman Frank King, accused of overstepping the bounds of official duty. Charges were made against the officer by the trustees of the South-Side Turners' Society. Attorney Merrill Moore represented the society. The trouble between the police and the Turners occurred on Sunday night, Jan. 21, at Turners' Hall, corner of Meridian and Bay streets. Patrolman King arrested one of the members of the society, who, he claimed, was selling beer. The bartender was stated on the charge of violating the liquor ordinance, but gave bail and was released. The arrest aroused great indignation among the members of the society, many of them representing the best German citizens of the city. Charges were made at once before the Board of Safety, the society claiming that it had been guilty of no transgression of the law, and that the presence of the police officer in the hall was a gross intrusion.

NO BAIL FOR MURDER

Supreme Court's Ruling Where Proof of the Crime Is Evident.

Augusta Schmidt Must Remain in the Kokomo Jail—Two Feeble Witnesses of the Affair.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that Augusta Schmidt, who has been in the Kokomo jail for the past four months under indictment for murder in the first degree, must remain there until after her trial. Mrs. Schmidt has been making desperate but futile efforts ever since her incarceration to be admitted to bail, and the continued disappointment has seriously told upon her health. She is now said to be in bad condition physically, and is threatened with consumption. Imprisonment has so preyed upon her mind that she is very despondent and is closely watched for fear she will attempt suicide. Now that the Supreme Court has refused to admit her to bail, her attorneys will push her case to immediate trial so that her fate may be speedily decided.

KING WAS SUSTAINED

Board of Safety Decides Against the South-Side Turners.

Charges Against the Policeman Dismissed—A Wide Variance in the Testimony—Fireman Fined.

The Board of Safety last night exonerated patrolman Frank King, accused of overstepping the bounds of official duty. Charges were made against the officer by the trustees of the South-Side Turners' Society. Attorney Merrill Moore represented the society. The trouble between the police and the Turners occurred on Sunday night, Jan. 21, at Turners' Hall, corner of Meridian and Bay streets. Patrolman King arrested one of the members of the society, who, he claimed, was selling beer. The bartender was stated on the charge of violating the liquor ordinance, but gave bail and was released. The arrest aroused great indignation among the members of the society, many of them representing the best German citizens of the city. Charges were made at once before the Board of Safety, the society claiming that it had been guilty of no transgression of the law, and that the presence of the police officer in the hall was a gross intrusion.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

GENUINE

Transcontinental Rates.

The Western Passenger Association lines took no action at Chicago yesterday regarding the Aitchison-Southern Pacific troubles, but busied themselves with the Canadian Pacific differential. The Southern Pacific offered to abandon its claim for a differential if the association lines would guarantee to it an amount of Pacific coast business equal to that done by it in 1892, about 4 per cent. of the total through business. The Canadian Pacific refused to submit any proposition whatever. It is not at all likely that the association lines will accept the proposition of the Southern Pacific, as it is simply a guarantee to the line of about all the business it can hope to get, and they allowing it a differential on as much additional business as it can possibly accumulate. The proposition, struck, the association lines are being somewhat undecided, but a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report by next Wednesday.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

M. E. Bowles has been appointed division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Osawatomie, Kan. During the year 1893 the Panhandle lines brought West 1,665,430 tons of coal, against 2,217,572 tons in 1892; decrease in 1893, 552,142 tons.

John Weibold, for thirteen years station-master at the Union Station, last evening tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1.

H. F. Hoyt, of St. Paul, has been appointed chief of police of the city of Burlington & Northern, vice J. H. Murphy, deceased.

A company has filed articles of association in Colorado which propose to build a standard gauge road from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

The "Black Crook" theatrical troupe was hauled on Sunday last from Kansas City to St. Louis over the Washburn road in six hours and fifty-five minutes.

Fully three hundred carloads of ice have been hauled at Lake Maxinkuckee this winter, which, with its shipment, give the Vandavia quite a spur of business.

Regarding the rumors sent out yesterday to the effect that on March 1 President Ingalls will appoint a general manager of the Big Four, one high in authority says there is nothing in such report.

General Superintendent Waldo, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, says there is nothing in the rumor that the Erie, York, Pennsylvania & Ohio is to again use its tracks and depot at Cincinnati.

O. W. Ruggles, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central, has adopted a new connecting line that after March 1 the second-class rate between Chicago and Detroit will be the same as the first-class rate, the latter being honored between those points.

The withdrawal of the Louisville & Nashville from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will result in the latter's connection with roads north of the Ohio river, as evidently it means trouble over rate matters on roads south of the river.

The new superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore & Ohio lines is transferring the lighter locomotives on eastern divisions to run between Garrett, Ind., and Chicago, and the heavy ones on the western division are to be run on the more hilly divisions.

Notice has been sent out by the Interstate-commerce Commission, announcing March 11 as the date for the hearing with railroad officials in reference to changes in issuance of tariffs. Owing to this date having been selected, the commission decided to hold the regular meeting of the Western Freight Association March 7 in order that the subject may be discussed before the delegation goes to Washington.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting at Lake Worth, Fla., Tuesday, March 20. Samuel Powell, one of the honorary members of the association, and for many years its president, will deliver an address. F. Chandler, general passenger agent of the Washburn, is president, and A. J. Smith, general passenger agent of the Lake Shore, secretary of the association.

The Southwestern Traffic Association, in session at New Orleans, has adopted a resolution providing that bills of lading and tariffs shall contain provisions to the effect that rates therein named will be subject to the car-service rules applicable at point of destination, and that the carrier is not providing that upon freight and shipments in carloads carried on passenger trains the rate to be charged shall not be less than double the rate applicable on similar movement of freight-train service.

Below is given the gross earnings of several of the roads in this section for the second year in this month and the earnings since Jan. 1: Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, \$8,495; decrease, \$12,831; since Jan. 1, \$1,312.

Chicago & Erie, decrease, \$38,951; Washburn, \$13,309; decrease, \$46,150; since Jan. 1, \$1,312.

St. Louis & North-Western, decrease, \$11,556; since Jan. 1, \$30,238; decrease, \$35,882; Cincinnati & Ohio, \$13,900; decrease, \$40,556; since Jan. 1, \$1,014,740; decrease, \$83,756; Baltimore & Ohio, \$1,744; Evansville & Richmond, \$1,244; decrease, \$885; Evansville & Indianapolis, \$2,125; decrease, \$2,350; Chicago & West Michigan, \$5,439; decrease, \$1,408.

The Chicago & Erie, which uses the Moller system of signaling, has for some weeks past been experimenting with hand signals. Freight trains between Chicago and Salamanca on an absolute block system, which has been applied to freight trains, and the results thus far have proved very gratifying. J. C. Moorehead, general superintendent, writes regarding the experiment: "The fact is, our business the last few weeks has been exceptionally light, and I do not feel that we should pass judgment upon the merits of the signal until it has been more thoroughly tested than is possible with our present traffic. The system was inaugurated without providing any intermediate block stations, simply using the regular stations, which experience might demonstrate to be at too great intervals to admit of operating the perfect positive block or freight trains when the trains were in the yard. We have great hopes, however, that it will work satisfactorily." Mr. Moorehead, who invented the signal, was for some time master on the Indianapolis & St. Louis.

The Board of Safety last night exonerated patrolman Frank King, accused of overstepping the bounds of official duty. Charges were made against the officer by the trustees of the South-Side Turners' Society. Attorney Merrill Moore represented the society. The trouble between the police and the Turners occurred on Sunday night, Jan. 21, at Turners' Hall, corner of Meridian and Bay streets. Patrolman King arrested one of the members of the society, who, he claimed, was selling beer. The bartender was stated on the charge of violating the liquor ordinance, but gave bail and was released. The arrest aroused great indignation among the members of the society, many of them representing the best German citizens of the city. Charges were made at once before the Board of Safety, the society claiming that it had been guilty of no transgression of the law, and that the presence of the police officer in the hall was a gross intrusion.

Last night President Mussmann, of the South-Side Turners, testified that patrolman King forced an entrance into the hall after he had made the arrest, and that he drew a revolver and pointed it at several different persons. The president also charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin Huggs. The officer stated that the hall of the South-Side Turners was in his district, and that he had heard rumors of promiscuous beer selling during the past few days. He said that on this occasion he found the bartender in the act of dispensing beer, and arrested him. Afterward, he found the president of the society, who was also drinking beer, and he charged the officer with being in an intoxicated condition, and said that he smoked a cigar while in the hall, which was contrary to the rules of the society. Mr. Mussmann's statement was corroborated by other members. Patrolman King testified in his own behalf. He was represented by attorney Martin